

buncles, ovarian tumor, consumption, cramping of limb, milk leg, varicose veins, ameness of the back, and swelled neck, were false and fraudulent.

On October 23, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23297. Misbranding of Bullock's Husk Dressing. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Bullock's Husk Dressing. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33421. Sample no. 10580-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 packages of Bullock's Husk Dressing at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 9, 1934, by F. C. Bird, agent for the Bullock-Walker Manufacturing Co., from South Orange, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of mercurous chloride (or calomel, 5.35 percent), zinc oxide (3.75 percent), bismuth subnitrate (1.41 percent), aluminum sulphate (0.1 percent), and phenolic substances including resorcin and salicylic acid (not more than a trace), incorporated in an ointment base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Anti Pain * * * Anesthetic * * * Specific Indications Vericose Ulcer, Cancer, Fissures * * * Eczema, Syphilis, Hemorrhoids, Ulcers * * * Burns * * * 2d-3d degree * * * Burns 2nd Degree * * * Wounds * * * Factor in pain elimination—Positive Possibility of infection—Negligible * * * Reconstructive ability—Proven Phlegmon (Varicose Ulcer) * * * exercising * * * anesthetic influence, in malignant disintegration of the tissues, soothes the attendant pain and at the same time restores the functions so far as possible under the circumstances. Varicose (broken vein) Ulcers readily yield to the authority of this dressing, are made painless from the first application, permitting the patient to resume his vocation with no sense of discomfort"; (jar labels) "Anti-pain * * * for Burns (* * * 2nd., 3rd. degree) * * * certain ulcerous conditions * * * Eruptions of Eczema and Eczematous conditions. * * * for Burns, any degree; * * * Palliative in Ulcerous conditions; * * * Eruptive Eczemas; Furuncles"; (circular) "Chronic Non-Healing Ulcers, First Aid Anti-Pain Dressing, Burns—Any Degree, Eczema Hemorrhoids * * * incorporates an assembly of constituents known to possess marked significance in the successful treatment of these specific conditions in which we limit its ability. * * * ability to produce results in critical conditions. * * * Anesthetic * * * Pain Is A Significant Indication for H-U-S-K H-U-S-K provides the doctor with a means of assuring immunity from pain in any lesion or suffering attendant to any malignant or acute disintegration of the tissues. * * * Ulcers Assuages suffering—Anti-Pain Dressing—Reconstructant. Apply direct by spreading on gauze. Confine limb snugly by wrapping with bandage above and below ulcer. Elevate limb in bed if possible. Boils Assures comfort—Hastens necrotic process—Promotes Perfect maturation—Establishes earliest compensation—Minimizes cicatrix inclination—Destroys staphylococcus. Apply thinly to pad as cataplasm and bandage on nodule twice daily until central slough (core) comes away. Burns Any degree—Subdues all pain * * * Prevents excess of new (exuberant) tissue formation * * * Reconstructant—Aborts complications. * * * In large area burns warm the H-U-S-K container in water bath * * * Wounds Powerfully aseptic * * * Checks Hemorrhage * * * Where H-U-S-K is employed surface wounds give earliest promise of satisfactory progress; are promptly rendered painless and heal without complication. (Punctures, deep cuts, etc., should be properly immunized by irrigation where blood effusion or aseptic handling of wound is uncertain.) Eczema * * * Controls exudation. * * * Hemorrhoids Removes congestive gripe—Stops itching—Arrests inflammation—Alleviates pain throb of internal piles with prolapse * * * Fill into suitable size capsules, moisten slightly and in-

sert morning and night and directly after each evacuation. (Particularly effective in bleeding piles and dilated hemorrhoidal veins. Indicated in Prostatitis where severe vesical tenesmus is present associated with irritation and pain * * * Chronic Non-Healing Ulcers, Eczemas, Fissures (Rhagades) Bed Sores (Decubitus) Indolent Sores. Softens Crusts—Closes clefts in membrane * * * Escharotic—Prevents slough * * * Alleviates pain"; (leaflet) " * * * for those disorders to which we limit its ability * * *."

On October 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23298. Misbranding of Mentholated Chest Rub. U. S. v. 273 Jars of Mentholated Chest Rub. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33425. Sample no. 6376-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 6, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 273 jars of Mentholated Chest Rub at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 13 and February 20, 1934, by Hance Bros. & White, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Mentholated Chest Rub * * * Packed for Independent Druggists' Alliance Distributing Company, Chicago, Ill."

Analysis showed that the article consisted of essential oils including menthol, camphor, and eucalyptol, incorporated in petrolatum.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the jar label were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "A very beneficial counter-irritant if used promptly for * * * congestion * * * sore throat, coughs, croup, tonsillitis, * * * bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, * * * Muscular rheumatism."

On October 24, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23299. Misbranding of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. U. S. v. 117 Cakes and 123 Cakes of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33458, 33459. Sample nos. 7348-B, 7349-B.)

These cases involved shipments of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 123 cakes of Glenn's Sulphur Soap at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 10, 1934, by the Century National Chemical Co., from Paterson, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. On September 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York filed a libel against 117 cakes of the same product at Brooklyn, N. Y., which had been shipped in interstate commerce, by the Century National Chemical Co., from Paterson, N. J., on or about August 2, 1934, and which was also misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Glenn's Sulphur Soap * * * Century National Chemical Co., N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of sulphur (34 percent), soap (59 percent), perfume, and water.

The libel filed in the Southern District of New York charged that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "For Clear Skin"; (carton) "For Clear Skin * * * has proven very efficacious in all conditions of the skin where sulphur is indicated * * * For localized skin affections, * * * For diseases of the skin covering a large surface of the body, * * * [Similar statements in a foreign language]"; (circular) "For the External Application of Sulphur in the Treatment of Skin Affections. * * * Many cases of chronic eczema, acne, and various scaly eruptions may frequently be greatly benefited